

NOV 13 1920
B. 473472
WEATHER FORECAST.
Clearing and colder to-day; preceded by rain in early morning; to-morrow fair.
Highest temperature yesterday, 47; lowest, 34.
Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

(COPYRIGHT, 1920, BY THE SUN-HERALD CORPORATION.)

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY.
The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

VOL. LXXXV.—NO. 74—DAILY.

++++

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1920.

ENTERED AS SECOND CLASS MATTER.
POST OFFICE, NEW YORK, N. Y.

PRICE TWO CENTS

THREE CENTS
WITHIN 200 MILES
FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

MAYOR HYLAN FOLLOWED DIRECTIONS OF LIMESTONE RING; ADMITS ACCEPTING DICTATES OF HETTRICK, ITS LEADER; AMAZING TESTIMONY FORCED BY UNTERMYER AT INQUIRY

MUST PROTECT U. S. CITIZENS, HARDING SAYS

Standing Near Mexican Border President-Elect Draws Lesson of Preparedness.

HEARS REVOLT RUMORS

'We Shirk No Obligation,' He Says, 'but Demand Our Own America.'

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD, BROWNVILLE, TEX., Nov. 11.—Senator Harding, standing to-day in sight of the Mexican border, on the parade ground of Fort Brown, where Zachary Taylor gathered his troops for his advance on Mexico in 1846, took occasion in his Armistice Day address to state that America would protect its citizens, "wherever they go on a lawful mission," anywhere under the shining sun.

There probably was no thought in his mind for future trouble for Americans in Mexico, but it is significant that well informed Americans on this side of the river are prophesying that a new revolution is fermenting in Mexico and that something may be expected to pop in a few weeks.

The movement, formed out of the jealousies and factional divisions in the Mexican capital, is said to have for its object the preventing of the inauguration of President-elect Obregon next month. The provisional Government headed by de la Huerta has just been recognized by Spain and there is a strong effort to have President Wilson recognize it.

Delicate Situation Seen.

Senator Harding has kept out of all this. Everything that has come to him indicates durable peace. But he will not be able to close his mind to this delicate international situation. Senator Albert B. Fall of New Mexico, an authority on Mexican affairs, is coming here next Sunday to join the Harding party and may accompany the Senator to New Orleans, where he sails for the Canal Zone on November 18. Senator Fall undoubtedly will discuss Mexican affairs with the Senator. The feeling along the border is optimistic. Army officers say they expect a durable peace across the river.

Mexicans joined heartily in the parade and furnished hands to cheer Senator Harding. There always has been good will and cooperation between the two peoples on the part of the border here, except during one period of the revolution, but the Americans who have travelled in Mexico a great deal and who know the Mexican mind do not expect peace of great duration. The Mexicans have been open during the day. A big parade, with the Fourth United States Cavalry and Senator Harding at the head, led the way to the speaking stand. Leaders of the American Legion came here from many towns to march.

Discusses Lesson of War. In his address Senator Harding avoided political topics and discussed the lessons of the war and lines of development for industrial America. He indicated that the necessity for preparedness for trouble was one of the chief lessons.

"Righteousness and unflinching justice are not in themselves a guarantee of national safety," he said. Again he said: "We must ever be strong in peace." He reiterated also the demand for a "free America," made so often during the campaign.

In replying to the remarks of a speaker to the effect that he hoped Senator Harding would lead the way to peace, the Senator said: "I agree with that, but I would like to say that a nation that is not good enough to fight for isn't good enough to live in. I want a republic that can defend itself."

When Senator Harding, regretfully turning his back upon the tarpon of Pass Brazos de Santiago, came to Brownsville this morning he found the population had doubled since his previous visit. The 20,000 residents had been added almost as many from up the Rio Grande Valley, the people of the ranches and farms and small towns scattered through the valley from Harlingen to San Fordyce. They began to come to town last night, and before morning was well advanced they were raising the dust in clouds along the roads that streak this level country.

They came in flocks and in powerful touring cars, in farm wagons and in buggies. Mother, father and all the boys and girls, not forgetting Pedro, the hired man. Wicked looking broncos with ears back and yellowish white showing in their eyes, stood hitched to awning posts, most of them cinched with saddles worn a good deal more than themselves. Here and there among the footstools of the back of the United States Army, at home or abroad, the mule.

Hundreds of Mexicans had come across the International Bridge leading to the coast of Matamoros. There was even a Mexican band which made first

W. K. VANDERBILT MANSION TO BE REMODELLED AS BANK

Residence at Northwest Corner of Fifth Avenue and Fifty-second Street to Be Acquired by Empire Trust Company for \$3,000,000.

Another fine old residence of Fifth avenue—the Vanderbilt mansion at the northwest corner of Fifty-second street—has given way to the northward march of trade. This French Gothic structure, which was the home of the late William K. Vanderbilt, practically has passed into the hands of the Empire Trust Company, it was learned yesterday, and will be remodelled into a banking institution.

There is but one detail to be settled before the contracts are signed. This has to do with restrictions on the Fifty-second street side of the property, which August Heckscher, who has negotiated the deal, says can be removed. If they are, it is said, the Empire Trust Company has agreed to pay \$3,000,000 for the property.

Warren & Wetmore, architects for the trust company, are reported to be engaged already on plans for the remodeling of the building. Every effort will be made to preserve the architectural beauties of the building, it is said, most of the alterations being interior. The old structure will be kept intact for a depth of seventy-five feet on the side street. There, if present plans are carried out, a sixteen story building will be erected on the remaining part of the plot.

The late Mr. Vanderbilt acquired the site of the mansion in 1879 and erected the building a few years later. When his son, W. K. Vanderbilt, Jr., married he erected a house of similar design for him just to the north at 666 Fifth avenue. This group of Vanderbilts and that of the late Cornelius Vanderbilt at Fifty-seventh street have been considered the bulwarks against trade in Fifth avenue. It was rumored some time ago that Mrs. Vanderbilt, widow of Cornelius Vanderbilt, had given an option on her home, but the fact it has never been exercised is accepted as proof the report was not true.

FRANCE HONORS UNKNOWN DEAD

Soldier's Body, After Resting in Pantheon, Buried Under Arc de Triomphe.

MARSHALS IN CORTEGE

Gambetta's Heart Transferred to Pantheon as Symbol of Republic.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Paris, Nov. 11.—France, typified by the pick of her armies, supplemented by a million residents of Paris, paid homage to-day to an unknown soldier, whose body, taken from the grave on the battlefields where he died for France, was buried for all time under the massive grandeur of the Arc de Triomphe. To-night "The Soldier of France" in the great vaults beneath the arches on which are inscribed the victories of Napoleon.

While tears streamed from the eyes of those who loved ones during the fifty-one months of warfare; while those whose dead have not been found, but lie beneath simple crosses in some bleak graveyard in the battle regions, bowed their heads, prayerfully, in homage before the symbol of their missing ones, the body was carried to the Pantheon and from there brought back across the Seine and up the Champs Elysees to be laid to rest under the Arc. Twenty-five thousand of his poilu comrades, with flags lowered and arms at "present," marched solemnly past his last resting place.

Gambetta's Heart Transferred.

Impressive ceremonies at the Pantheon marked the transfer of the heart of Gambetta to a place of honor, where it will ever remain as a symbol of France's awakening fifty years ago to its new form of Republicanism. While to-day's celebration comprised recognition of the fiftieth birthday of the Republic and the second anniversary of the armistice, public interest centered in homage to the unknown soldier of France and in plaudits to those who survived the four years' struggle.

For nearly three hours the Champs Elysees, the Boulevards and the Place de la Concorde were choked ten deep by waiting men, women and children. Every point of vantage was taken and the upper windows filled with men and women. Well dressed women did not hesitate to climb, aided by friends, into the lower branches of the trees along the Champs Elysees in order to watch the procession, which presented a virtual apotheosis of France's victory and all it cost.

President Millerand, walking bareheaded behind the carriage of a six inch gun bearing the coffin, was followed by Marshals Foch, Joffre and Pétain. As the gun crunched its way along the wooded avenue, sombre in its autumn dress and dismal because of the threatening snowfall, the cheers which greeted the living soldiers with their colors were stifled. High on this war monster draped simply in black, and covered with the tricolor and wreaths from state officials and the Veterans Association, reposed the body of him who will remain unknown, but whose glory, for that very reason, will not diminish.

Ships in Seine Fire Salutes.

As the long cortege made its way through the Arc de Triomphe guns aboard vessels in the Seine fired a salute of fifty-one guns—one for each month of the war. Then the waiting thousands followed the footstools of the troops, till, it was estimated, during the afternoon more than 60,000 civilians had

Continued on Third Page.

INDICT KILROE IN REFUSAL OF BIGAMY ACTION

Swann Aid Declined to Prosecute and Conspiracy Is Charged.

\$13,000 SETTLED CASE

Lawyer and Another Also Are Involved by Extraordinary Grand Jury.

Edwin P. Kilroe, assistant on the staff of Edward Swann, District Attorney, was indicted yesterday by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, which has been investigating the prosecutor's office for many months, on charges alleging the compounding of a felony and conspiring to compound a felony. The charges are an outgrowth of suits brought in October, 1919, by Mrs. Helene Montrose Bourasse to have her marriage to Napoleon Arthur Bourasse, stock broker, annulled.

Two other persons were named in the indictment beside Mr. Kilroe. One of them was Louis E. Swarts, a lawyer of 485 Fifth avenue, who was attorney for Mrs. Bourasse in the actions. The third person's name was not made public, but a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. Mr. Kilroe and Mr. Swarts were taken before Justice Bartow S. Weeks, sitting in the criminal branch of the Supreme Court, and after pleading not guilty to the indictments were admitted to nominal bail of \$1,000 each pending the arranging of permanent bail to-day.

"My conscience is clear," Mr. Kilroe said after the arraignment. "I did my duty and could not have done otherwise."

Mrs. Bourasse, in her suit, charged that Mr. Bourasse was already married when he married her. Further investigations made by Mr. Kilroe, it is said, revealed the fact that Mr. Bourasse had a third wife, Mrs. Marie Alice Normande Bourasse, whom he had married in Quebec in November, 1895. The case was dismissed by Mr. Kilroe. It is charged, because the Assistant District Attorney found, it is said, further prosecution of a bigamy charge against wife No. 2 was illegal, as she was not the legal wife. The suit was settled out of court, it is said, by a money payment to Mrs. Bourasse for "back alimony and counsel fees." Mr. Kilroe asserts it is a matter of public record that Bourasse paid Mrs. Bourasse \$3,150.00. The indictment alleges this payment was made by agreement to delay and discontinue further prosecution.

Nelson Olcott, former Assistant District Attorney, who appeared as counsel for Mr. Kilroe, said "it is an outrage because it appears from the indictment that Mr. Kilroe received no money and is guilty of no corruption." The indictment states, the lawyer said, that Mr. Kilroe, both as a lawyer and Assistant District Attorney, acted in accordance with his duty in refusing to prosecute "for the reason that it was predicated upon a second and a third charge of bigamy, and the second charge of bigamy was outlawed by the statute of limitations."

Mr. Swann made no statement regarding the indictment other than to say Mr. Kilroe "has my most complete confidence." The District Attorney offered to go to his assistant's bail, which Mr. Kilroe refused. Mr. Kilroe is the second member of Mr. Swann's staff to be indicted by the Extraordinary Grand Jury, of which Col. William Rand is the special counsel. James E. Smith, the first assistant to be indicted, is now awaiting trial.

AMUNDSEN HELD UP BY CREW AND ICE

Arctic Explorer Wires Progress at East Cape.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 11.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, the Arctic explorer, has sent the following telegram to the *Berlingske Tidende* from East Cape, Siberia, bearing date of August 13: "We sailed from Nome immediately after my wire of August 8 with only three men, as the others claimed wages of 300 sterling monthly. The following day we were held up by pack ice in Behring Sea. All aboard well."

The foregoing is the first direct message from Capt. Amundsen since he set out on his polar expedition from Nome, Alaska, in the ship *Maud*, August 9. Five weeks' later information reached Nome that the ship had become wedged in the ice twenty miles off Cape Sledge, 225 miles northwest of Nome, on the Siberian coast. East Cape, Siberia, the point from which the explorer sent his telegram to the Copenhagen paper, is about 170 miles northwest of Nome and is on the Behring Straits.

The procedure, as previously outlined in Paris despatches, was: First, a Brussels conference of experts; second, a meeting at Geneva between the representatives of the Allies and the German Government; third, consideration by the Reparations Commission of the findings of the first two conferences; and, fourth, a meeting of the plenipotentiaries to consider the decisions of the Reparations Commission.

Shop by phone. See "Telephone Directory of Home and Office Needs," "Want" Ad. page of THE NEW YORK HERALD every day.

Wilson's Record Drives Hiram Johnson to Verse

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALTOONA, Pa., Nov. 11.—Senator Hiram Johnson (Cal.) passed through here to-day on his way to Washington and handed to a reporter this poem written by his own hand:

Because Wilson kept us out of war,
He kept us out of shoes,
He kept us out of clothing,
He kept us out of booze.

He kept us out of sugar,
He kept us out of beer,
And made America safe
For rent hog and profiteer.

ADMITS GOUGING AS COAL SLUMPS

Brooklyn Dealer Will Confess Names and Facts on Profiteering to U. S. Inquiries.

BIG STAFF INVESTIGATES

Emergency Fuel Issue Decided On to Benefit Householders—Operators Are Blamed.

Under continued insistence of Federal authorities and public demand for more reasonable charges, the wall of high prices which has kept coal from the consumer started to crumble yesterday. A slight break in figures was followed by the announcement of two organized efforts—one by coal operators and the other by the wholesalers—to crush factors which are keeping prices high. Both movements are attributed to the fight that Government authorities are making and one was regarded by a Federal official as "the operator's answer to the threat of Senator Calder to bring about Federal control of the mines."

Meanwhile announcement came from two sources that information tending to show where profiteering has flourished was forwarded to Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer. District Attorney Harry E. Lewis of Kings county made it known that at least one big coal man in Brooklyn has declared himself ready to make a clean breast of names and evidence of coal gouging in that borough.

The Attorney-General took advantage of the weakening front by ordering a new citywide investigation into the purchase and sale of anthracite coal and has augmented his investigators here with agents from other districts.

A further drop in prices and some startling developments within the next week were forecast yesterday.

Coal Inquiry Is Started.

The day's main developments were: 1. Armin W. Riley, head of the Department of Justice "Flying Squad," acting upon instructions from Attorney-General Palmer, began an investigation extending into every borough to determine whether there is profiteering in anthracite coal here in violation of the Lever act. His augmented staff of investigators began their work yesterday.

2. The Department of Justice also is conducting an investigation of the mines, and prices ascertained to have been paid there will be compared with the prices charged in New York. Other information obtained at the mines tending to throw light on possible illegal or exorbitant selling processes here will be used in similar manner in connection with the New York investigation.

3. Harry E. Lewis, District Attorney of Kings county, announced that he has obtained evidence of profiteering in Brooklyn and that he has forwarded that evidence to the United States District Attorney. It was announced from Mr. Lewis's office also that testimony will be forthcoming next Monday from a man prominent among coal dealers revealing the names of individuals and concerns charging excessive prices.

4. Lefroy W. Ross, United States Attorney in Brooklyn, has forwarded to Attorney-General Palmer, with recommendation for court action, a list of purchasers of coal at exorbitant prices from the mines, the names of the operators from whom the purchases were made, the prices and other data. Mr. Ross is of the opinion that the greater part of the profiteering is by mine owners rather than at the delivery end of the transaction.

5. A committee of operators, headed by J. F. Birmingham, president of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Coal Company, with the cooperation of the retail dealers' organization and William M. Speer, Assistant United States Attorney-General, formulated a plan to insure sufficient hard coal at lower than present prices for the small consumer. That arrangement, which is expected to go into effect within a few days, will provide "emergency coal" in

Continued on Ninth Page.

AID OF BENSON CONFIRMS VAST SHIPPING GRAFT

\$3,000,000 a Year Is Paid to 4,000 Workers to Unravel

E. F. C. Tangles.

MORE LOSSES PROBABLE

Congress Quizzers Hear Steps Have Been Taken to End Waste and Abuses.

Commander Abner B. Clements, executive assistant to Admiral William S. Benson, chairman of the United States Shipping Board, testifying yesterday before the Congress committee of which Representative Joseph Walsh is chairman, said that the report charging the loss of vast sums of money through abuses and bad administration of Shipping Board affairs was, so far as he knew, "substantially correct."

Commander Clements was on the stand all day. He said he was unfamiliar with many of the charges and could not say whether they were true. He was able to give a few instances, however, substantiating the general allegations made in the report submitted by A. M. Fisher and John F. Richardson, upon which the inquiry is based. His statement that so far as his knowledge went the charges were true was made at the end of his testimony, in response to a question by Representative Israel M. Foster of Ohio.

The report was placed in the hands of Commander Clements three weeks ago in order that he might have time to verify or disprove the allegations. The witness gave a detailed account of what he knew of the improvements under way or contemplated by Admiral Benson. There still is opportunity, he said, for abuses and waste, and it is to reduce these possibilities to the minimum that Admiral Benson has been concerned since assuming the chairmanship of the Shipping Board. Commander Clements said some of the changes under way, especially those relating to improved methods of accounting, were suggested by him.

All at Sea As to Profit or Loss.

One of the points made by Representative Walsh was that the Government does not know to-day whether it has lost or made money in its shipping operations.

"Can a true balance be struck to show whether the Government is making or losing money?" asked Mr. Walsh. "Not on a certain date as of that date," replied Commander Clements, explaining that on account of the system of advancing money to agents and waiting until after voyages have been completed to get complete statements the accounting is always behind. The Shipping Board might have money due which did not show on the books, he said, and it might also owe a lot of money and not know it."

"When can we ever know what the Government made or lost?" asked Representative Walsh.

"Only when we have a day to day system of accounting and a representative of the Shipping Board on each vessel," replied the witness. "I have recommended these changes to Admiral Benson and expect to have them adopted."

"An operator cannot tell to-day just what his receipts have been until he has heard from his representatives in foreign ports, and we are always behind the length of the voyage."

Commander Clements admitted that despite the lack of definite accounting the board makes advances of money to operating concerns. He explained, however, that the board is protected by a heavy bond, which the operator is required to furnish.

Accounts Never Fully Audited.

"That sounds like a serious indictment," replied the witness. "But as a matter of fact we have statements made on the completion of voyages and can tell from those whether the ships are being run profitably. True, it isn't the definiteness of a wholesale house accounting, where all the accounts are kept in one place. The accounts of vessels operating under contracts No. 1 and No. 2 never were fully audited and under contract No. 3 the accounting hasn't been complete because a new contract has been expected to that date. The assurance of a new contract form was given by Commissioner Scott and Martin J. Gillen."

Commander Clements said he first suggested a plan of day to day accounting about two months ago. Within the last few weeks, he said, the details of the plan have been worked out in fairly complete detail.

The witness testified that at the present time 4,000 employees are working in the comptroller's department at an annual salary outlay of \$5,000,000 trying to straighten out the tangle of accounts inherited from the Emergency Fleet Corporation and the accounts resulting from

Continued on Ninth Page.

Terra Cotta School Contracts Involving \$16,000,000 Changed by Board of Education After Receipt of Hylan Letter.

LAWYER-PROMOTER AUTHOR OF "FACTS" USED BY CITY EXECUTIVE

Letters Seized in Raid of Master Mind's Offices Cause Sensation and Lay Bare Union Labor Bait.

HELP TO JOG MEMORY OF MAYOR

Communication from Hettrick Early in 1918 Connects Line Between City Hall and Combine's Clearing House.

Mayor John F. Hylan admitted toward the close of five hours of merciless cross examination yesterday before the Lockwood Housing Committee in City Hall that John T. Hettrick, the lawyer-promoter, was the author of a remarkable letter sent out by the Mayor in February, last year, which resulted in throwing dealers in terra cotta materials out of \$16,000,000 worth of public school contracts and giving the work to the limestone ring.

All the circumstances surrounding the letter were amazing. The Mayor admitted, after sparring for hours, that he had copied a memorandum prepared by Hettrick, agent of the limestone contractors, and issued it to the Board of Estimate and the Board of Education as his own. It was the big weapon designed by the limestone interests to kill the terra cotta crowd and grab the big city contracts, including not only the schools but the Court House.

Filled with misstatements and fabrications, this letter went to the Board of Education at just the right moment and dealt the death blow to the terra cotta builders. The evidence presented by Samuel Untermyer, chief counsel, established the fact that the letter was drafted by Hettrick after "conversations" and "communications" the Mayor had with the contractor-lawyer.

The Mayor insisted for hours he did not know Hettrick, had never seen him. Slowly Mr. Untermyer brought from the pile of papers seized in the raid on Hettrick's office document after document which tended to show some sort of continuous line of correspondence between the City Hall and the Hettrick clearing house.

Refresher Mayor's Memory.

The Mayor said at first he first heard of Hettrick on September 14 last. Mr. Untermyer dived into his stack of letters and in a moment the Mayor was trying to recall that John H. McCooey, Tammany leader in Brooklyn, was really sponsor for Hettrick and got the Mayor to appoint him on a committee fully two years ago. Still the Mayor could not remember the lawyer. More letters. Memory still indistinct. Then the terra cotta letter and the reference to "instructions." The Mayor sent a clerk to his office to try to find a copy of the Hettrick memorandum. Nothing could be found.

The Hettrick records seized by the State established the connection. The Mayor finally admitted that he had received the memorandum from Hettrick and had copied it word for word and sent it out from City Hall as his own.

"I don't remember having conversation with Hettrick; yet I must have had conversation with a man by the name of Hettrick," the Mayor said feebly, at last.

He had sunk lower and lower into the big leather witness chair on the rostrum near the seat he occupies at the head of the Board of Estimate. His discomfiture had become greater; he was perspiring freely.

UNION VOTED FOR BY CENTRAL AMERICANS

Congress of Four Countries Acts in Guatemala City.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD, Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. GUATEMALA CITY, Nov. 11.—A union of Central American States was decreed to-day at the session of the Central American Municipal Congress at Antigua. Delegates expressed great joy over the action of the congress and hope for the cooperation of the American people in the work of bringing the Central American States into a confederation.

Of the five States concerned, Salvador, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Honduras and Nicaragua, there was no representative from Costa Rica.

SWISS GETS NOBEL PRIZE.

Carl Spitteler Has 1919 Literature Award.

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 11.—The Nobel prize for literature for 1919 has been awarded to the Swiss author, Carl Spitteler.

The literature prize for 1920 was awarded some time ago to the Norwegian writer, Knut Hamsun, who some years ago lived in the United States and at one time was a street car conductor in Chicago. He was discharged from his job as conductor because he read books instead of collecting fares.

The Hettrick letter was not intended as instructions to the Board of Education that terra cotta must be thrown out, the Mayor said. He did not know limestone had been substituted. He was surprised. Mr. Untermyer said it was a fact of record that the forty-one pending school contracts were revised to call for limestone.

Six weeks after the letter was is-

"Telephone Directory of Home and Business Needs"

A New Department for Your Convenience

THE NEW YORK HERALD

NEXT TO LAST PAGE

The Greenberg-Overnight from New York. Super-Golf. America's best. Perfect for next day conveniences. Bookings. Plans. Ads.